

**Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Tentative Map 5502
a 31.9-Acre Parcel at 1030 De Luz Road, APN 103-010-72,
Fallbrook, San Diego County, California**

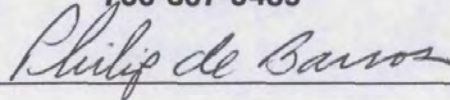
**Baldwin Tentative Map
TM 5502, Log No. 06-01-002**

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**March 2007
Revised July 12, 2008, and August 29, 2010**

**SDC DPLU RCVD 09-17-10
TM5502RPL2**

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: March 2007; revised July 12, 2008, and August 29, 2010

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Tentative Map 5502, a 31.9-Acre Parcel at 1030 De Luz Road, APN 103-010-72, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Survey and Historic Evaluation

New Sites: P-37-028198 or CA-SDI-18319

Updated Sites: none

USGS Quad: 1997 7.5' *Fallbrook*

Acreage: 31.9 acres

Permit Numbers: TM 5502, DPLU Environmental Log No. 06-01-002

Key Words: Fallbrook, De Luz Road, survey, historic evaluation, Dolores Costello Barrymore estate; foundations, retaining walls, landscape features, gardens, patio, water tank, cement stairways, barn, corral, bottle makers marks, South Coastal Information Center.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CA-SDI-	Archaeological Site in California-San Diego County
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
DPLU	Department of Planning and Land Use
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
FPUD	Fallbrook Public Utilities District
HRG	City of San Diego Historical Resource Guidelines
LR	Local Register
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
PAS	Professional Archaeological Services
RPO	County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description and Location

The project is a residential subdivision at 1030 De Luz Road in the Fallbrook Community Planning Area. It is adjacent to the Country Town Area of Fallbrook and is about 0.5 mile north of downtown. The subdivision will divide the 31.9-acre project (APN is 103-010-72) into 14 single-family residential lots ranging in size from about 1.07 to over 7.25 acres. A total of 10.22 acres of open space are associated with Lots 1, 11 and 14. The project site is vacant and is comprised of rolling hills with steep slopes on the northern boundary and a north-trending drainage on the east side. The project is bounded by the Camp Pendleton Marine Base on the west; single-family residences to the north and south; and a north trending drainage, De Luz Road, and single-family residences to the east. Access to the site will be provided by a new private road connecting to De Luz Road. The project is located in the SW ¼ of Section 13 of Township 9 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as shown on the 1997 7.5' *Fallbrook* quadrangle.

Scope of Work and Personnel

The project scope included a records search, inventory, and significance evaluation. The records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) by Dr. Philip de Barros of Professional Archaeological Services, on January 19, 2007. No cultural resources had been previously recorded within a one-mile radius or on the property. The field survey took place on January 20th. It was supervised by Dr. Philip de Barros, assisted by Tanya Duer, Perry Kroh, and Scot Golia. Joda Molina, from Native Ground Monitoring and Research, also served as a survey crew member. Archival research was done on the web and at the Fallbrook Historical Society and two local residents provided information.

Native American Consultation/Participation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was asked to conduct a sacred lands search which was negative. Joda Molina, a local Luiseño Indian from the Pauma Indian Reservation, participated in the archaeological survey. No human remains were observed during the course of the survey.

Findings

A single historical archaeological site was encountered and recorded, CA-SDI-18319 (P-37-028198). This site consists of remnants of the Dolores Costello Barrymore estate which dates to the 1930s. There were once five structures on the property: the main Barrymore house, two guest houses or residences, a barn with corral, and a water storage tank. The site measures 270 by 120 m in size.

Site Features

Feature 1: Dolores Costello Barrymore Residence and Garden

The main residence was probably built between 1939 and 1946. It burned down in the 1990s (or possibly earlier) and the remains were dozed away in 2001. A brick patio with associated banana and other trees are all that remain of the house itself. A life-sized female cloth doll is standing within the banana trees. On the steps leading to the patio are embedded the hand and foot prints of a small child with the date 1984. The name is illegible. Two retaining walls frame the driveway east of the house. The eastern retaining wall has eight rock and cement steps leading down to the guest house to the east (Feature 2). A large garden was once present 200 ft north of the house.

Feature 2: Guest House and Garden East of the Barrymore Residence

The guest house was also built between 1939 and 1946. It burned down in February 2001. All that remains today are remnants of the southern and eastern foundation walls; the latter also served as a retaining wall and has a cement stairway leading down toward the barn and corral (Feature 3). Remnants of the chimney base are also present. To the northeast was once a garden area which is still marked off by metal posts.

Feature 3: Barn, Associated Corral and Small Trash Scatter

The barn was probably built in the 1940s. This large, redwood barn with four or five horse stalls was removed by Mission Realty in 1998 or 1999. The western part of the wooden corral is still present along with a shallow cement watering trough. The southeastern portion of the corral is no longer present; only small remnants of fenced elements remain to the east. A line of fruited cactus is still present west of where the barn once stood.

A small, surface trash deposit was found downslope toward the drainage in the trees to the southeast of the corral. It contained a paint can, a metal can, a fruit juice can, an old tire, a whiskey bottle, and a small two-ounce medicine bottle. The whiskey bottle dates between 1932 and 1964; the medicine bottle dates between 1929-ca.1956. It probably contained either a liquid such as codeine cough syrup or an emulsion such as pepsin for stomach aches. These are the only diagnostic items that may date to more than 45 years old noted on the site.

Feature 4: Residence off Shady Lane and Auxiliary Elements

This residence was the first structure on the property and was built by at least the mid-1930s. It was a wood frame house on a concrete pad, but all traces of the residence were removed by Mission Realty in the late 1990s. To the east, there was once a small earthen pond and a cement wall foundation for a former pump

house. Just to the south are remnants of a rectangular cement foundation that may have framed a small garden.

Feature 5: Water Tank

Water for the Barrymore residence was obtained from two underground cisterns situated in the drainage just west of De Luz Road (but outside the project area); water was once piped up to a water tank. The water tank was added sometime between 1946 and 1967, but most likely in the 1940s. It was recently removed and crushed, and then pushed downslope to its present location to the east.

Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification

Resource Importance

The County of San Diego views all archaeological resources as significant because they all have the potential to yield information about prehistory or history. Only isolates are viewed as not significant.

Criterion D of the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and Criterion 1 of the County of San Diego Local Register (LR) were the most appropriate criteria for the evaluation of the archaeological remnants of the Dolores Costello Barrymore estate, i.e., the potential to yield information important to history (in this case). **For the following reasons, it has been determined that the important information available from CA-SDI-18319 has been recovered during its recordation as an archaeological site:**

- 1) None of the principal structures or buildings are still standing and most of their remnants have been razed, burned or removed.
- 2) Attempts were made to obtain photos of these structures, but only photos of the auxiliary residences were found. The Fallbrook Historical Society did not have photos of the main residence.
- 3) Trash on the property has been removed during recent years so that no significant trash deposit with diagnostic artifacts remains. Only a few surface artifacts were found and they simply confirm the occupation period of the property as it is already known. As the occupation of the property predates trash service in the area, there is a potential for undiscovered buried trash deposits to exist on-site.

As far as Criteria A and B (CRHR) and Criteria 1 and 2 (LR), the site is associated with a famous actress, Dolores Costello Barrymore (B and 2); however, the property does not contribute to our understanding of significant patterns of history (A and 1). Despite the association with a famous actress and

acting family, all of the buildings have been destroyed, and the remaining corral lacks structural integrity.

In addition, the resource also does not meet the standards of significance required by the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and there are no human remains on the property.

Impact Identification

Given that the information potential of the resource has been largely exhausted by its recordation as an historical archaeological site (using both field and archival data) and given its lack of structural integrity, the significance of CA-SDI-18319 has been **mitigated to below a level of significance**.

Management Considerations

There are no unavoidable or mitigable impacts for this project.

No Significant Adverse Effects

The construction of the proposed residential subdivision at 1030 De Luz Road will directly impact historical archaeological site CA-SDI-18319. However, given that the process of site recordation has succeeded in obtaining the basic information the site contains, the significance of the site has been mitigated to below a level of significance. As a result, the proposed project will result in No Significant Adverse Effects to cultural resources.

Grading Monitoring

Ground visibility during the field survey was generally good to excellent and no prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. The project consists primarily of rolling hills with moderate potential for buried cultural deposits. Surface historic trash deposits have been removed during the process of razing and removing historic features from the property within the last decade. However, there is still the possibility of a privy or buried trash deposits that might yield significant information about the site. Therefore, it is recommended that the project area be monitored during construction grading to check for the presence of possible privies and/or buried trash deposits. The main area of emphasis for such monitoring includes all areas within a 100 m of the site, CA-SDI-18319, as provided at the end of the Confidential Site Record Appendix.

San Diego County Grading Monitoring Procedures

The developer will contract with a County certified archaeologist to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DirPLU). Verification of the contract shall be presented in a letter from

the Project Archaeologist to the DirPLU. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following action:

- 1) The County certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program. The DPLU shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program prior to any pre-construction meetings.
- 2) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor shall be onsite full-time to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of the inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- 3) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- 4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with County staff archaeologists, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 5) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an

appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

- 7) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the DirPLU prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) Primary and Archaeological site forms.
- 8) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the DirPLU by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, the archaeological monitor shall provide evidence that the grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the DirPLU.

Disposition of Field Notes and Report

The field notes and photographs from the field survey are in the possession of Dr. Philip de Barros of Professional Archaeological Services. A copy of the report has been sent to the South Coastal Information Center.



Figure 6: Dolores Costello on the Cover of Motion Picture Magazine (probably from the 1930s based on her hair style)

She resumed her film career in 1936 with *Little Lord Fauntleroy* and *The Magnificent Ambersons* (1942), a film directed by Orson Welles. She retired permanently after *This is the Army* (1943) due to damage to her face from a severe reaction to the studio's harsh makeup (Anonymous 2007). She soon retired for the rest of her life "in semi-seclusion managing an avocado farm" in Fallbrook. She died from emphysema in 1979 and was interred in the Calvary Cemetery, East Los Angeles. Shortly before her death at age 75, she interviewed for the documentary *Hollywood* in which she discussed her film career. These interview scenes were broadcast in 1980 after her death (Wikipedia 2007).

History of the Dolores Costello Barrymore Estate

As noted in a discussion of aerial photos and historic maps in Section 1.2.1 above, the property became farmland at least by the late 1920s, which is the time when avocado farming began to develop in the Fallbrook area. The 1928-29 aerial photo of the property (Figure 4) may indicate a structure, but this is not clear. However, the 1941 USGS 15' *Margarita Peak* quad, based on aerial photos and surveys done in 1933 and 1939, definitely shows a structure on the southern end of the property that corresponds to the location of a residence that was once present off the end of Shady Lane (see Figure 5A).

It is not known when Dolores Costello purchased the avocado farm, but the 1946 USGS 7.5' *Fallbrook* quad (Figure 5B) shows the main residence for the first time. It would have been built sometime between 1939 and 1946. Given that she did not retire from films until 1943 or 1944, and was the living in Los Angeles while making films, the principal residence was probably not built until the early to mid-1940s. The 1946 map also shows the residence off Shady Lane and a guest house just east of the main residence. A water tank does not show up until the 1968 USGS 7.5' *Fallbrook* quad (Figure 5C), which is based on 1967 aerial photos, indicating it was created sometime between 1946 and 1967. Again, however, it is likely that this water tank was created to provide water to the main residence and associated gardens in the 1940s. According to Rick Rodgers, who currently maintains the property for the owner Charles Baldwin, there used to be a series of above and below ground pipes (now gone) linking the water tank to two underground cisterns situated in the drainage just east of the project development area (Rodgers, January 2007, personal communication). For some reason, the guest house (shown on the 1946 map) and the barn are not shown on either the 1968 or 1988 photorevision of the *Fallbrook* quad. They do show up on the 1997 Forest Service revision to the same quad, as do the three residences (Figure 5D).

None of the five structures associated with the Dolores Costello Barrymore estate remains standing today. The archaeological remains of these structures are discussed later in Section 4.2 below.

1.2.2 Record Search Results

The author conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on January 19, 2007. Previously recorded sites and cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the project area were identified. Five prehistoric archaeological sites, four prehistoric isolates, and one historic isolate have been previously recorded within a mile of the project area, but none are located on or in the vicinity of the subject property (Table 1). A number of historic structures have been identified within Fallbrook, and those within 0.5 mile of the project area are summarized below in Table 2. Nine cultural resources studies have been performed within a mile of the study area, but the project area and adjacent properties have never been surveyed (Table 3).

Table 1: Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number or Trinomial	Site Type and Description	Site Size (m)	Report Reference
SDI-9826	Site record is missing		
SDI-15129	Artifact scatter: 10 whole/fragmented manos, a metate and 2 hammerstones	100 x 50	Newlands and Dietler 1999
SDI-15130	Habitation site: 2 artifact scatters and features with mortars, cupule-like features, basins, and milling slicks. 50+ flakes, 3 bifaces, 2 hammerstones, 5 manos, a milling slab, burned bone, and shell.	177 x 161	" " "
SDI-15131	Bedrock milling feature: boulder with one milling slick. No associated artifacts.	5 x 5	" " "
SDI-15132	Artifact scatter: volcanic scraper, volcanic flake, minimally ground cobble mano fragment, 6 frags of <i>Chione</i> and 21 <i>Ostrea</i> shell.	40 x 30	" " "
P-37-017228	Isolate: shaped, bifacial, granitic cobble mano	NA	" " "
P-37-017229	Isolate: mano fragment.	NA	" " "
P-37-017230	Isolate: Unshaped, bifacial volcanic (porphyritic) cobble mano	NA	" " "
P-37-017231	Isolate: historic cement water trough	20 x 5 ft	" " "
P-37-017232	Isolate: shaped, bifacial mano of grey porphyritic volcanics and one volcanic flake	NA	" " "

A study using Geofinder at the SCIC revealed the presence of ten historic structures within the northwest portion of Fallbrook. These historic structures were identified during a 1991 survey sponsored by the Community of Fallbrook. The results of this search are summarized in Table 2. None of the structures have been formally evaluated as to their historic significance and none of them are located within or in the vicinity of the project area. In addition, the site map at the SCIC has the Masonic Temple of Fallbrook circled as an historic resource, but there is no primary number or site record associated with it. The Geofinder search indicated there are no National, California or Local Register eligible sites, California Landmarks or California Historical Points of Interest located on or within a one-mile radius of the property.

Table 2: Historic Structures in Fallbrook within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Common Name	Address
	334 Dougherty St
Apostolic Church	101 W Kalmia St
	511 N Main Avenue
Rhyme Time Day Care	519 N Main Avenue
	527 N Main Avenue
	535 N Main Avenue
	641 N Main Avenue
	726 N Main Avenue
	802 N Main Avenue
	914 N Orange Avenue
Masonic Temple	unknown (Fallbrook)

Table 3: Cultural Resources Studies within One Mile of the Project Area

Author Co./Agency	Type of Study and Report Title	Acres/ Sites	Year and NADB #
K. Joyner & A. Noah	OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT. Fallbrook Drainage and Flood Control. Submitted to the County of San Diego Public Works.	unknown 2 sites	1989 1127458
Cooley, Ted Ogden Env.	PHASE I INVENTORY: Final Report of Historic Properties Inventory of Three Napalm Sites on the Naval Ordnance Center, Pacific Division, Fallbrook Detachment, Fallbrook, CA. Submitted to U.S. Dept. of the Navy, Southwest Division.	unknown none	1996 1126252
Phillips, Schroth, and Gallegos Gallegos & Assoc	PHASE II EVALUATION: Historical/Archaeological Eligibility Determination for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe's Transcontinental Railroad Route within Camp Pendleton, San Diego, CA. Submitted to Tetra Tech, Inc.	unknown 1 site	1997 1123319
J. Clevenger & K. Crawford Ogden Env	OVERVIEW AND EVALUATION: Historic Properties Overview and Evaluations for the Naval Ordnance Center, Pacific Division, Fallbrook Detachment, San Diego County, CA. For the U.S. Dept. of the Navy.	unknown 66 sites	1997 1126448
Cooley, Ted Mooney & Assoc	PHASE I: Cultural Resources Inventory and Survey Report for the Naval Weapons Station (WPNSTA), Seal Beach, Detachment Fallbrook, CA. For U.S. Department of the Navy	unknown 66 sites	2000 1126447
Beddow, Donna	PHASE I: Negative Survey Report for Steinmar, Inc; TPM 20641; Log No. 10-02-055, APN 105-560-44,45. For County of San Diego	unknown none	2001 1125275
Ni Ghabhlain, S. ASM Affiliates	Cultural Resource Study for the Fallbrook Library Project. For BRG Consulting.	unknown 2	2002 1129412
Pignuolo, Andrew	PHASE I: Archaeological Survey Report for the Chandler Residential Subdivision, Fallbrook, CA (RPLI, TM5284, Log No. 01-01-004A). For Jeffrey Chandler.	unknown 2	2004 1129294
Caterino, David	OTHER: The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study. For San Diego State University, Department of Anthropology, Thesis/Dissertation.	unknown multiple	2005 1129516

1.3 Applicable Regulations

1.3.1 CEQA Guidelines; the California Register of Historical Resources

The creation of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) in 1993 and revisions to the CEQA Guidelines in 1998 resulted in the creation of new criteria for the evaluation of historical resources (including archaeological resources). The former Appendix K was replaced. According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) of the revised CEQA Guidelines, "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' [important] if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR, as cited in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852, including the following:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, Section 16064.5(a)(2) stipulates that

a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

If an archaeological site does not meet one of the criteria defined above, "but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2 [Section 15064(c)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines].

If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor an important (significant) historical resource, both the resource and the effect on it shall be noted in the Initial Study EIR but need not be considered further in the CEQA process [Section 15064.5(c)(4)].

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register (LR), it will be considered an important resource.

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

Sites must also be evaluated for their significance under the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). One of the goals of this ordinance is to protect "Environmentally Sensitive Lands," which include significance prehistoric and historic sites. Such sites are defined as follows:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, *interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object* included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board list; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

1.3.4 Human Remains

If Native American human remains are identified within the project area, or there is a probable likelihood of their presence, Section 15064.5(d) & (e) requires the lead agency to work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. As specified in the code, "the applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC.

1.3.5 Applicable CRHR and LR Evaluation Criteria for the Project

For the historic archaeological site, CA-SDI-18319, Criterion D (CRHR) and Criterion (4) (LR) are the most appropriate evaluation criterion to apply, i.e., do any of these sites have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. In addition, it should be determined whether any of these sites are linked to events or people important in local or regional history (Criteria A and B for the CRHR; Criteria 1 and 2 for the LR).

1.3.6 Criterion D of the CRHR in San Diego County

In San Diego County, the new County Guidelines (Department of Planning and Land Use or DPLU 2006) emphasize a particular interpretation of evaluation Criterion D of the California Register of Historical Resources. With the exception of prehistoric and historic isolates, all archaeological resources are viewed as potential sources of information about the past and "most resources will be considered significant because they contain some information that contributes to our knowledge of history or prehistory" (DPLU 2006:16). For sites that contain limited information, such as small lithic or historic can scatters, this information may be "captured during initial recordation and testing of the site" (DPLU 2006:16). For more complex sites, "a full data recovery program or additional treatment/mitigation" may be necessary.

In short, archaeological sites are considered to be significant, but for many of them, the mere process of recording the site or testing to determine the site boundaries and/or nature of the subsurface deposits may be enough to extract the bulk of the information present. The purpose of the present document is to record the archaeological sites present and to recommend to what extent further studies are needed (testing and/or archival research) to maximize information retrieval from the recorded resources. In the case where the recordation of the site has essentially extracted the bulk of the information present, no further work will be recommended.

SECTION 2 – GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

The County of San Diego has prepared Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance for cultural resources reports (DPLU 2006:21-22). The guidelines define the phrase “substantial adverse environmental impact” as it is defined in Section 15064.5(b) from the State CEQA Guidelines (DPLU 2006:21). It then lists the following as potentially significant environmental impacts to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a **historical resource** as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an **archaeological resource** as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any **human remains**, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the **Resource Protection Ordinance** and fails to preserve those resources.

As applicable, these guidelines will be used in the context of the present report.

SECTION 3 – RESEARCH DESIGN

Research designs for inventory studies of properties which contain potential archaeological sites and/or historic structures consist of the following basic elements:

- Conduct and analyze the results of the records search to:
 - ✓ determine whether the property has been previously surveyed, and whether any previously recorded sites exist on or adjacent to the subject property
 - ✓ help predict what kinds of resources may exist in the area, such predictions assisting the direction of both the field survey and future archival research
 - ✓ help determine whether existing structures may be more than 45 years old
- Conduct a pedestrian field survey to:
 - ✓ check for the presence of archaeological sites
 - ✓ examine and assess the architectural significance of any structures
 - ✓ examine results of, or observe, geotechnical trenching and boring if available
- Conduct additional archival research if historic structures are present to:
 - ✓ provide an historical context for the evaluation of the historic structures
 - ✓ ascertain when the structures were built or moved onto the property
 - ✓ ascertain whether the structures are associated with a significant person(s) or events
- Record all sites on standard DPR site forms
- Present findings and recommendations

SECTION 4 – ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods

A records search was conducted by the Principal Investigator, Dr. Philip de Barros of Professional Archaeological Services (see Appendix A), on January 19, 2007 (see Appendix B). It indicated that prehistoric camp sites, bedrock milling stations, artifact scatters, and prehistoric and historic isolates have been recorded within a mile of the project area. In addition, ten historic structures within the community of Fallbrook were identified. None of these structures are within 0.25 mile of the project area. The field survey took place on January 20, 2007. It was supervised by Dr. Philip de Barros, who was assisted by Tanya Duer, Perry Kroh, and Scot Golia, all advanced students of the Palomar College Archaeology Program. In addition, Luiseño Indian, Joda Molina, from Native Ground Monitoring and Research also served as a survey crew member. The survey and site recording took 8 hours. The survey included the proposed new access road that will connect the project to De Luz Road (see Figure 3).

During the survey, crew members were spaced 10 meters apart and transects were surveyed in alternating north-south or east-west directions depending upon the nature of the terrain. Ground visibility ranged from good to excellent (60-100%). Bedrock outcrops were noted but they are of poor quality for use as bedrock milling stations. The entire project area was surveyed except for a narrow, northeast-southwest trending drainage north of the main residence in proposed Lot 9 (see Figures 2 and 3). This drainage was inspected from its rim on both sides and no artifacts or features were noted.

A single archaeological site was recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and a trinomial was obtained from the SCIC (see Confidential Site Record Appendix). The site consists of structures and associated auxiliary features of the Dolores Costello Barrymore estate. The structures are no longer present, but foundation remnants were recorded using the following: 1) GPS data points; 2) taped measurements in feet and inches of the features with accompanying field sketches; and, 3) photographs. The interpretation of the historic features, including the location of features no longer present, was greatly assisted by information provided by the groundskeeper, Rick Rodgers. He was interviewed by Dr. de Barros. A visit was also paid to the Fallbrook Historical Society museum and Internet research was conducted on both the history of Fallbrook and the life of Dolores Costello Barrymore. Members of the Fallbrook Historical Society suggested contacting Anthony Campbell of Fallbrook for photos of some of the buildings before they were razed or burned. This effort yielded photos of the two guest houses or residences, but not of the main residence and barn.

4.1.2 Test Methods – Not Applicable

4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures – Not Applicable

4.1.4 Curation

The historical archaeological site encountered consisted primarily of foundation remnants of structures and auxiliary structures. No significant trash deposits were noted. A few historic artifacts were identified in the field, but none were collected. Therefore, there is nothing to curate.

4.1.5 Native American Participation/Consultation

The project area is in Luiseño traditional territory. Joda Molina of Native Ground Monitoring and Research participated in the survey of the property. She is associated with the Pauma Indian Reservation. Since no prehistoric sites or isolates were found, she did not file a written report.

A request for a sacred sites file check was made to the NAHC on February 25, 2007. A response was obtained on March 2 indicating that no sacred sites are located within or in the vicinity of the subject property (see Appendix C).

4.2 Results

A single historical archaeological site, CA-SDI-18319 (P-37-028198), was recorded. This site represents the remnants of the Dolores Costello Barrymore estate. This site and its features are described below.

4.2.1 CA-SDI-18319 (P-37-028198)

General Description

This site consists of remnants of the Dolores Costello Barrymore estate which dates to the 1930s. There were once five structures on the property: the main Barrymore house, two guest houses or residences, a barn with corral, and a water storage tank. The guest house off an extension of Shady Lane to the west is no longer present. The main residence was destroyed by fire except for the brick patio, banana and other trees, and retaining walls associated with the driveway to the residence. The guest house just east of the main residence was also destroyed by fire except for a few foundation remnants. The barn has been removed but remnants of the corral are present. The water tank has been crushed and pushed downslope east of its original location. There are remnants of some auxiliary structures and garden areas associated with the main house and guest houses. A few elements of historic trash are also present. The site measures 270 by 120 m in size (see Figure 7).

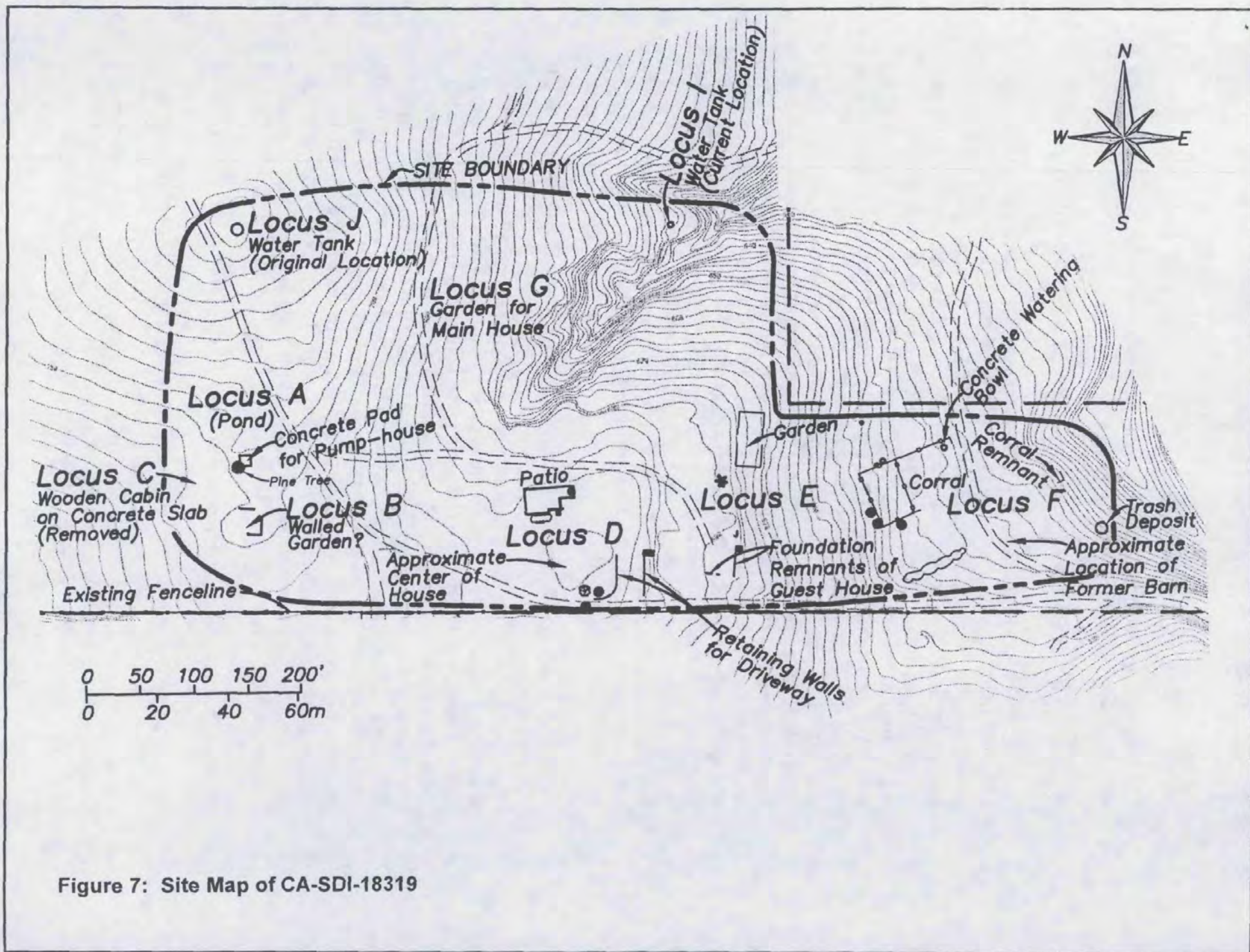


Figure 7: Site Map of CA-SDI-18319

Site Features

The site has been divided up into five features, Features 1-5, containing a total of nine loci (Loci A-I) (see Figures 7 and 8).

Feature 1: Dolores Costello Barrymore Residence and Garden (Loci D and G)

As noted in Section 1.2.1 above, the main residence was probably built between 1939 and 1946. The house (Locus D) burned down in the 1990s (or possibly earlier) and the remains were dozed away in 2001. No historic photos were available at the Fallbrook Historical Society. A brick patio with associated banana and other trees are all that remain of the house itself. A life-sized female cloth doll is standing within the banana trees (see Photos 1A&B and 2A). The patio is 46.8 ft long (EW), 24.3 ft wide (NS) and 1.2 ft high with a tree planter at its eastern end. There are a few short steps that once led from the house to the patio – the first step has the hand and foot prints of a small child embedded in them with the date 1984 (Photo 2B). The name is not very legible. There are two retaining walls that frame the driveway to the east of the house. The western one curves around to the front of the house and has trees and shrubs behind it; the wall measures 46.3 ft long. The retaining wall on the eastern side of the driveway is 42.7 ft long and 1 ft high and prevents the driveway from eroding away. The retaining wall has eight rock and cement steps leading down to the guest house to the east (Feature 2; see Photo 4B). The stairway is 5 ft high. A large, fenced garden was once present 200 ft north of the house (Locus G; see Figure 8) (Rick Rodgers, personal communication, January 20, 2007).

Feature 2: Guest House and Garden East of the Barrymore Residence (Locus E)

The guest house (Photo 3B) was also built between 1939 and 1946. It burned down in the February 2001 wild fire that raged off De Luz Canyon Road (Photo 4A). All that remains today are remnants of the southern and eastern foundation walls; the eastern foundation wall also served as a retaining wall. The southern remnant is in two portions and was at least 27 ft long; the eastern wall was at least 27.2 ft long; at its northern end a cement stairway leads down toward the barn and corral (Feature 3). Remnants of the chimney base are present just north of this retaining/foundation wall. A Mojave yucca plant, which once stood behind the house, is still present. To the northeast was once a garden area which is still marked off by metal posts with attached remnants of chicken wire. The garden measured 52.5 x 23.3 ft in size.

Feature 3: Barn, Associated Corral and Small Trash Scatter (Map Locus F)

The barn was probably built in the 1940s. This large, redwood barn with four or five horse stalls was removed by Mission Realty in 1998 or 1999 (Rick Rodgers, personal communication, January 20, 2007). The western part of the wooden corral is still present along with a shallow cement watering trough that measures 4.3 ft in diameter (Photos 5A&B). The west side of the corral is 51 ft long and the

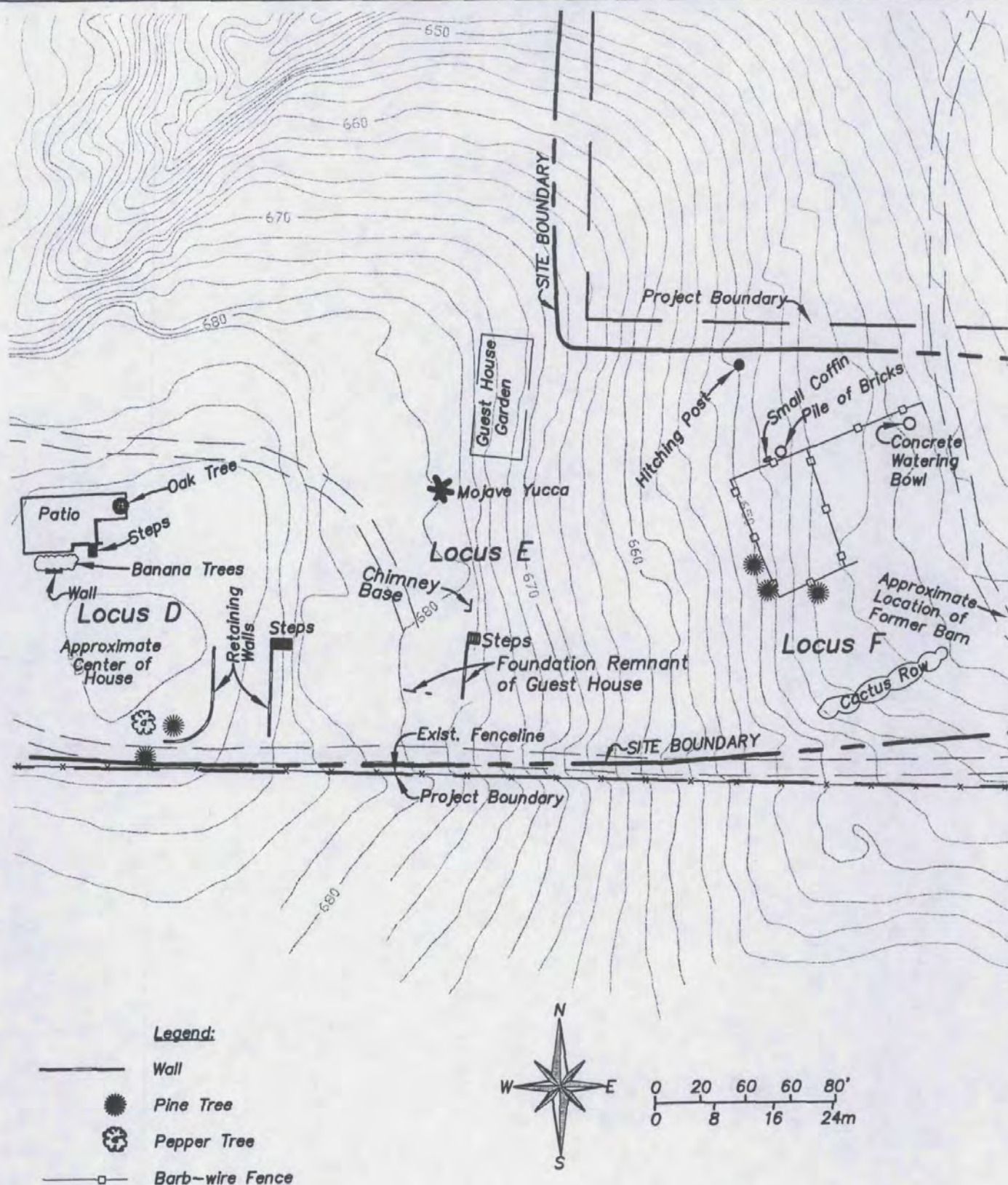


Figure 8: Detailed Map of Features 1, 2 and 4 (Loci D-F) of SDI-18319

PHOTOS OF MAIN HOUSE PATIO



Photo 1A: Barrymore House Patio Facing SW (tree planter and walled banana trees at left)



Photo 1B: Barrymore House Patio Facing East (banana trees and steps from house at right)

PATIO PHOTOS continued



Photo 2A: Large Cloth Doll in Banana Trees; Step with Child's Cement Memorial in Foreground; Facing West.



Photo 2B: Child's Hand and Foot Prints with Illegible Name and Date of 1984

GUEST HOUSE AND RESIDENCE PHOTOS
(photos from Anthony Campbell)



**Photo 3A: Former Guest House/Residence off Shady Lane Facing North
(Feature 4, Locus C)**



Photo 3B: West Side of Guest House East of Barrymore Residence (Feature 2, Locus E)

PHOTOS OF GUEST HOUSE continued



**Photo 4A: Guest House After February 2001 Wild Fire, Facing East (Feature 2, Locus E)
(Anthony Campbell Photo)**



**Photo 4B: Cement & Cobble Stairway (Feature 1 - Locus D) Leading Down to Guest House
to East (Feature 2 - Locus E). Facing West.**

CORRAL PHOTOS



Photo 5A: West End of Corral Facing Northwest (Feature 3 – Locus F)



Photo 5B: NE End of Corral Facing NW, Circular Water Trough (Feature 3 – Locus F)

northern portion is 92 ft in length. The southeastern portion of the corral is no longer present, and only small remnants of fenced elements remain to the east (see Figure 8).

A small, surface trash deposit was found downslope toward the drainage in the trees to the southeast of the corral (see Figure 8). It contained a paint can, a metal can, a fruit juice can, an old tire, a whiskey bottle, and a small two-ounce medicine bottle. The whiskey bottle dates between 1932 and 1964 as it has "Federal Law Forbids Sale or Re-Use of This Bottle"; the medicine bottle dates between 1929-ca.1956 as it has a Diamond O-I makers mark of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (see http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/machinemadedating.htm). It probably contained either a liquid like codeine cough syrup or an emulsion such as pepsin for stomach aches. These are the only diagnostic items that may date to more than 45 years old that were noted on the site.

A line of fruited cactus is still present south of where the barn once stood; it measures about 59.7 ft long.

Feature 4: Residence off Shady Lane and Auxiliary Elements (Loci A-C)

This residence or guest house (Locus C) was the first structure on the property and was built by at least the mid-1930s. It was removed by Mission Realty in the late 1990s (Rick Rodgers, personal communication, January 20, 2007). It was a wood frame house on a concrete pad (Photo 3A), but all traces of the structure are gone. To the east was once a small earthen pond with a pine tree and a cement wall foundation (Locus A) measuring 7.2 ft square and up to 0.8 ft high that formerly contained a pump house (Rick Rodgers). Just to the south are remnants of a rectangular cement foundation that may have framed a small garden (Locus B); it was at least 24.6 ft (NS) by 16.5 ft (EW) with an average height of 0.5 ft.

Feature 5: Water Tank (Original and Present Location) (Loci I and J)

Water for the Barrymore residence was obtained from two underground cisterns situated in the drainage just west of De Luz Road (but outside the project area); water was once piped up to a water tank (Locus J). The water tank was added sometime between 1946 and 1967, but most likely in the 1940s. It was recently removed and crushed, and then pushed downslope to its present location (Locus I; see Photo 6A&B) (Rick Rodgers, January 20, 2007, personal communications). A circular valve or closure on the tank reads "BS&B INC" (top) and "TF26" (bottom).

Disposition of Field Notes and Report

The field notes and photographs from the field survey are in the possession of Dr. Philip de Barros of Professional Archaeological Services. A copy of the report has been sent to the South Coastal Information Center.

CRUSHED WATER TANK MOVED EAST OF ORIGINAL LOCATION (Locus I)



Photo 6A: Crushed Water Tank Facing East (Feature 5 - Locus I)



Photo 6B: Crushed Water Tank Facing North (Feature 5 – Locus I)

SECTION 5 – INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

In Section 1.3.6, it was noted that the County of San Diego views all archaeological resources to be significant because they all have the potential to yield information about prehistory or history. Only isolates are viewed as not significant.

In Section 1.3.5, it was noted that Criterion D (CRHR) and Criterion 1 (LR) were the most appropriate criteria for the evaluation of the archaeological remnants of the Dolores Costello Barrymore estate, i.e., the potential to yield information important to history (in this case). For the following reasons, **it has been determined that the important information available from CA-SDI-18319 has been recovered during its recordation as an archaeological site:**

- 1) None of the principal structures or buildings are still standing.
 - a) Feature 1: Only the patio and associated banana trees and driveway retaining walls remain of the main residence.
 - b) Feature 2: The guest house burned down in 2001 and only fragmentary remnants of its foundations remain.
 - c) Feature 3: The former residence off Shady Lane is completely gone; only remnants of foundations around a pump house associated with a former pond and a possible garden area remain.
 - d) Feature 4: The barn is completely gone; only remnants of the corral remain along with a cactus landscape feature.
 - e) Feature 5: The water tank has been destroyed and relocated downslope from its original location.
- 2) Attempts were made to obtain photos of these structures, but only photos of the auxiliary residences were found. The Fallbrook Historical Society did not have photos of the main residence.
- 3) Trash on the property has been removed during recent years so that no significant trash deposit with diagnostic artifacts remains. Only a few surface artifacts to the east of Locus F were found and they simply confirm the occupation period of the property as it is already known. As the occupation of the property predates trash service in the area, there is a potential for undiscovered buried trash deposits to exist on-site.

As far as Criteria A and B (CRHR) and Criteria 1 and 2 (LR), the site is associated with a famous actress, Dolores Costello Barrymore (B and 2); however, the property does not contribute to our understanding of significant patterns of history (A and 1). Despite the association with a famous actress and acting family; however, there is virtually nothing left to preserve. The structures have been destroyed and even the remnants of the corral lack integrity. In

addition, the resource also does not meet the standards of significance required by the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and there are no human remains on the property (see Guidelines for Determining Significance in Section 2 above).

5.2 Impact Identification

Given that the information potential of the resource has been largely exhausted by its recordation as an historical archaeological site (using both field and archival data) and given its lack of structural integrity, the significance of CA-SDI-18319 has been **mitigated to below a level of significance**.

SECTION 6 – MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Unavoidable Impacts – Not Applicable

6.2 Mitigable Impacts – Not Applicable

6.3 No Significant Adverse Effects

The construction of the proposed residential subdivision at 1030 De Luz Road will directly impact historical archaeological site CA-SDI-18319. However, given that the process of site recordation has succeeded in obtaining the basic information the site contains, the significance of the site has been mitigated to below a level of significance (see Sections 5.1 and 5.2 above). As a result, the proposed project will result in No Significant Adverse Effects to cultural resources.

6.4 Grading Monitoring

Ground visibility during the field survey was generally good to excellent and no prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. The project consists primarily of rolling hills with moderate potential for buried cultural deposits. Surface historic trash deposits have been removed during the process of razing and removing historic features from the property within the last decade. However, there is still the possibility of a privy or buried trash deposits that might yield significant information about the site. Therefore, it is recommended that the project area be monitored during construction grading to check for the presence of possible privies and/or buried trash deposits. The main area of emphasis for such monitoring includes all areas within a 100 m of the site, CA-SDI-18319, as provided at the end of the Confidential Site Record Appendix.

San Diego County Grading Monitoring Procedures

The developer will contract with a County certified archaeologist to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DirPLU). Verification of the contract shall be presented in a letter from the Project Archaeologist to the DirPLU. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following action:

- 1) The County certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program. The DPLU shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program prior to any pre-construction meetings.
- 2) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor shall be onsite full-time to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of the inspections will depend on the rate

of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

- 3) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- 4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with County staff archaeologists, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 5) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- 7) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the DirPLU prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) Primary and Archaeological site forms.
- 8) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the DirPLU by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, the archaeological monitor shall provide evidence that the grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the DirPLU.

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SECTION 8 – LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Preparers

Philip de Barros, author

Joel Paulson, cartographic assistance

Organizations Contacted

Native American Heritage Commission (sacred site files check)

Fallbrook Historical Society/Museum (Costello file)

Individuals Contacted

Joda Molina, Native Ground Monitoring and Research (on survey team)

Anthony Campbell of Tony's Treasures in Fallbrook (historic photographs)

Gail Wright, Department of Planning and Land Use (report format questions)

SECTION 9 – LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Grading Monitoring

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF KEY PERSONNEL

Philip de Barros, Ph.D., S.O.P.A., R.P.A.

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

PHILIP DE BARROS, Ph.D, SOPA/RPA

13730 Via Cima Bella
San Diego, CA 92129
858-484-3478 (phone/FAX)(eve.)
760-761-3516 FAX (day)
760-807-9489 cell phone
atavikodjo@hotmail.com
7/06

Education

M.A., Ph.D.	Anthropology (Archaeology), UCLA, 1979, 1985
M.A.	Education, Stanford University, 1966
B.A.	History, Stanford University, 1965 (cum laude)

Certifications and Secretary of the Interior Standards

- SOPA Certified in Field Research, Collections Research, and Teaching. Certifiable in Historic Archaeology and Archaeological Research Management since 1987.
- Meet Secretary of the Interior Standards for both Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.
- Member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) since inception.
- Certified to work in San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles Counties.

Recent and Current Positions

Professor, Anthropology, Palomar College, San Marcos, 1994-present
Coordinator, A.A. Archaeology Degree Program, Palomar College, 1996-present
Research Associate, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, 1986-present
Director of Cultural Resources/Sr. P.I., Chambers Group, Irvine, 1985-1994
Adjunct Instructor, Golden West College, Huntington Beach, 1985-1994
Instructor, Ceramic Analysis, UCLA, 1987-1991, 1999
Chairperson, Native American Programs Committee, Society for California Archaeology, 1992-1999
Chairperson, Multicultural Committee, Palomar College, 1995-2001
Member, San Diego Archaeological Center Board of Trustees, 1996-1999
Member, Poway U.S.D. and Mt. Carmel High School Human Relations Committees, 1998-2000
Ombudsman, Poway Unified School District, 2001
President, Professional Archaeological Services, 1996-present

Cultural Resources Seminars

- As Chair of the Native American Programs Committee of the Society for California Archaeology: taught workshop on CRM laws and archaeology for Salinan Nation, May 1996 (3-days); Pomo Indian groups, March 1998 (3 days); Southern California Indian groups, April 1998 (1 day workshop). Put together CRM and Cultural Heritage Sourcebook for California Native American Communities.
- Preparing Agreement Documents (Tom King), 1991 - 2 days.
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (Tom King and Rob Jackson, instructors, 1989 - 3 days.
- Conservation in Field Archaeology (Getty Institute), 1988 - 5 days.

Experience with GPS and GIS (Geographic Information Systems)

- Teach Introductory GPS and differential correction at Palomar College
- Use GPS in archaeological fieldwork, including setting up own base station
- Introduced GIS to Palomar's Archaeology Program Curriculum
- 160 hours of Training in ArcView GIS through ESRI and other institutions:
 - ✓ Migrating to ArcGIS 8.3; ArcGIS 8.3 Part II, 1 week May and July 2004
 - ✓ GIS Access Workshop, San Diego, 1 week, July 2001
 - ✓ GIS Access Workshop, Pierce College (NSF funded), 2 weeks, July 2000
 - ✓ 1.5 hr classes in ArcView 3.2, ArcView Internet Map Server (IMS), and Producing Quality Maps in ArcView, July 1999
 - ✓ Working w/ ArcView Image Analysis, July 1999, 16 hrs, ESRI (Redlands)
 - ✓ Spatial Analysis in GIS, July 1999, 8 hrs, Michael Goodchild, ESRI User's Conference, Preconference Seminar, San Diego
 - ✓ Working with ArcView 3-D Analyst, June 1999, 6 hrs, ESRI (Palomar CC)
 - ✓ Working w/ ArcView Spatial Analyst, May 1999, 24 hrs, ESRI (Redlands)
 - ✓ Advanced ArcView GIS, April 1999, 24 hrs, ESRI (Redlands)
 - ✓ Intermediate ArcView Training, June 1999, 8 hrs, North Orange County CCD (Glendora College)
 - ✓ Introduction to ArcView GIS, February 1999, 16 hrs, ESRI (Riverside CC)
 - ✓ ESRI User's Conference Instructor's Workshop, January 1998, 40 hrs, North Orange County CCD (San Bernardino Valley College)
- Field experience in California and Africa using integrated GPS-GIS technologies.

Experience in Cultural Resource Management

- Over 25 years experience in the field of archaeology and cultural resource management in California and the Western U.S.
- Principal, Professional Archaeological Services, 1996-present
- Director of Cultural Resources/Senior Principal Investigator at Chambers Group in Irvine, California, from 1985-1994.
- Principal and President of Professional Archaeological Services since 1994.

- Served as Principal Investigator and/or Project Manager on over 125 cultural resources projects since 1985, involving archival research, reconnaissance and intensive surveys, research designs, test excavations, data recovery excavations, cultural resource management plans, HABS/HAER documentation, the preparation of agreement documents (MOAs, PAs, Effects documents), Native American concerns, and Section 106 coordination.
- Experience in Southwestern archaeology under Professor James N. Hill of UCLA (ceramic typology, seriation, and M.A. thesis) and African archaeology (ethnoarchaeology, ethnography, Ph.D. on archaeology of traditional iron smelting in Togo, West Africa).

Section 106 (Federal) Experience

Section 106 experience as P.I. and/or Project Manager in inventory, evaluation, data recovery, historical archaeology, HABS/HAER documentation, the development of historic preservation plans, and agreement documents.

Major Inventory Work Includes:

- Small surveys for the San Diego City Water Department Associated with Barrett Lake and El Capitan Reservoir, 2004-2006
- Over 40 surveys of cellular telephone tower locations in southern California, 2000-2001
- 3,250-acre survey for the Trust for Public Lands, Rancho Jamul, San Diego County in Spring of 1998.
- 24 mile linear survey for the Lucerne Valley to Big Bear 115 kV Transmission Line Project In California for S.C.E. in 1992.
- 1500-acre survey for the BLM Ridgecrest Resource Area, 1989.
- literature search for 3,000 miles of proposed gas pipelines in the Western United States for the Mojave/Kern River Gas Pipeline Project for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and California State Lands Commission, 1986-1987.
- extended Phase I inventory and shovel test pit program for prehistoric sites, evaluation of historic structures, and determination of Native American concerns for ARCO's proposed Coal Oil Point Project in Santa Barbara County which ran from Goleta to Gaviota, 1985-1987.

Evaluation Experience Includes:

- testing of prehistoric archaeological site, INY-5887, 2001.
- testing of historical archaeological site in Desert Center, RIV-6513H, 2000.
- testing of two sites in the Imperial Valley, IMP-7804 and -7813H, near Westmorland and Coyote Wells, 2000.
- testing and evaluation of RIV-4707/H in Temecula, Riverside County, for Caltrans District 8, 1996-1997.

- testing and evaluation of nine sites in the Crowder Canyon Archaeological District, San Bernardino County, for Caltrans District 12, 1990-1997.
- testing & evaluation of prehistoric/historic sites associated with the Lucerne Valley to Big Bear 115 kV Transmission Line Project for S.C.E. in 1992.
- testing and evaluation of the Purisima Point sites, the Honda Beach Site, the Barka Slough Site, the Olivera Adobe Site, as well as 7 rock art sites at Vandenberg AFB for the National Park Service, 1992-1996.
- inventory and evaluation of historic archaeological sites and structures along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor in Orange County, 1993, for Caltrans District 12.
- testing and evaluation of SBR-5096 along Hwy 71 for Caltrans District 8, 1991-1992.
- testing and evaluation of 23 prehistoric sites along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor in Orange County, Caltrans District 12, 1988-1990.

Data Recovery Experience Includes:

- data recovery excavations at SBR-3803H in Crowder Canyon Archaeological District, 2005 (ongoing)
- data recovery excavations at ORA-1357 in the Aliso Creek drainage, 1993-1994, San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor, for Caltrans District 12.
- data recovery excavations at 5 sites for the San Joaquin Hills Transportation in Orange County for Caltrans District 12, 1993-1994.
- data recovery excavations at FRE-64, -632, -633, -1154, and -1155, for Caltrans District 6 and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, 1987-1989.

Historical Archaeology Experience Includes:

- testing/evaluation of SDI-9537/H in Pauma Valley, 2005
- data recovery ORA-1532H in Huntington Beach, 2004 and 2005
- teach course in Historical Archaeology at Palomar College
- testing/evaluation of ORA-1582H, an historic dump (1900-1930), 2001.
- testing of historical archaeological site in Desert Center, RIV-6513H, 2000.
- testing of historical archaeological site, IMP-7928H, near Westmorland, 2001
- inventory and evaluation of Brown's Toll Road and a residence/way station associated with Crowder Canyon, for Caltrans District 8, 1997.
- testing and evaluation of RIV-4707/H in Temecula, a late 19th century trash deposit associated with a domestic residence, Pala Bridge Improvement Project, Riverside County Transportation Department with Caltrans District 12 review.
- inventory and evaluation/testing of historic homestead sites and historic transmission lines associated with the Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1990, 1994-1995.
- inventory and evaluation/testing of historic sites associated with the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor for Caltrans District 12, 1992-1993.

- evaluation and testing of mid-to-late 19th century winery and homestead, lime and brick kilns, roads, and early 20th century cement and cobble building in Fontana, for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991-1992.
- evaluation (archival research and testing), data recovery, and preservation/interpretive efforts associated with the Franciscan Plaza Project, Phases I and II, San Juan Capistrano, 1988-1990 (2 volumes reprinted by Coyote Press, Salinas).

as well as the following selected projects done under CEQA:

- burial excavations at ORA-149
- data recovery ORA-149 and ORA-1582H in Huntington Beach, 2004-2006
- testing/evaluation of SDI-9537/H (prehistoric and historic components, 2005
- mitigation monitoring (SDI-195 and SDI-195/H), Gevanthor Residence, City of San Diego, 2004
- surveys at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park by Palomar College for California State Parks, 1996 (Arroyo Seco); 1998, 2000 & 2002 (Green Valley; 2004 (Horse Camp and Green Valley Campgrounds)
- data recovery at ORA-149 and ORA-1582/H, June-July 2004
- mitigation monitoring (SDI-15,093), City of San Diego, 2003
- 1416-acre survey west of Julian, County of San Diego, 2003
- testing at SDI-297 in Valley Center, County of San Diego, 2003
- testing at SDI-16951 in Valley Center, County of San Diego, 2003
- two 300 acre surveys in Menifee area of Riverside County, 2002-2003
- data recovery at SDI-5581, Palomar College, 2000-2002
- testing at prehistoric shell midden site, ORA-149, 2001
- testing of historical archaeological site, ORA-1582H, 2001
- evaluation of DiAmbrogio Winery, Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, 2001
- evaluation (testing) of SDI-15,093, Del Mar Terrace, City of San Diego, 1999
- evaluation (testing) of SDI-5745 and SDI-15,120 in Pine Valley, County of San Diego, 1999
- evaluation of historic structures in Pt. Loma and Del Mar, City of San Diego, 1998-1999, including designation of historic Portuguese fishing family residence the Historic Sites Board
- evaluation (testing) of SDI-47, Ocean Beach, City of San Diego, 1996
- evaluation (archival research and testing) of historic kiln site near Mission San Juan Capistrano, 1988-89 (project manager).
- evaluation (archival research and testing) and data recovery excavations of the foundations of the wall around the Mission gardens in San Juan Capistrano (Sizzler and Plaza del Obispo Projects), 1988-1989.
- evaluation (testing/archival research), data recovery, & interpretive efforts for the late-19th century Mile Square Park Site, Fountain Valley, 1987-89.

HABS/HAER Experience Includes:

- serving as P.I. for a HABS documentation of late 19th century-early 20th century structures in Fontana, San Bernardino County, 1990.
- serving as Project Manager for a major HAER documentation of a Ford Motor Assembly Plant at the Port of Long Beach, 1990-1991.

Cultural Resource Management Plans/Historic Preservation Plans:

- Historic Property Management Plan for the Lake Elsinore Advanced Storage Project (LEAPS) and associated 30 miles of transmission lines and substations. For Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Chambers Group, Inc. Submitted to SHPO, FERC, Cleveland National Forest (CNF), interested Indian Tribes (Federal and unrecognized). February 2005
- Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan – for 120 sites within the Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County, 2004. Major revision and expansion of 1990 document. 400 pages.
- Cultural Resource Management Plan -- cultural resources overview, research design, and long-term cultural resource management plan for the 10,000-acre Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County. Covers 120 sites (lithic scatters, roasting pits, prehistoric camp sites, historic ranch and homestead sites, and large prehistoric/ethnohistoric housepit village sites). Several sites will be preserved in the proposed Serrano Heritage Preserve. 1990.
- work on Historic Preservation Plan for Vandenberg AFB, National Park Service, 1994.

Experience in Preparing Agreement Documents Includes:

- Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the 10,000-acre Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County, 1994-97, approved by SHPO & ACHP.
- PA for the Playa Vista Project near Marina del Rey, approved, 1991.
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Hunter's Ridge Project, Fontana, 1993.
- all but historic building section of MOA for New Ford Road Project linked to San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Project, Orange County, 1993-94.
- contributions to the development of an MOA for ARCO's proposed Coal Oil Point Project in Santa Barbara County, 1986-1987.
- Finding of Effect (FOE) for the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Project, 1992; also, for Phase I, Rancho Las Flores Project, 1994.

Experience in Assessing Damage to Archaeological Sites:

- Provided independent assessment of damage to archaeological sites within the Cleveland National Forest under the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA). This data was for a court case involving the looters.

Experience Working with Native Americans

- served as Chairperson of the SCA's Native American Programs Committee (NAPC) from 1992-1999:
 - ✓ symposia at Asilomar, 1993; Eureka, 1995; Rohnert Park 1997.
 - ✓ workshops for Salinan Nation, 1996; Pomo groups, 1998.
 - ✓ development of MiniSourcebook on CRM for California Indian groups, 1998; revised Sourcebook 1999
 - ✓ CRM workshop at annual SCA meeting, San Diego, 1998
 - ✓ Nov. 2004 – NAPC won the Governor's Heritage Conservation Award.
- featured archaeologist at conference sponsored by the Governor's Office on Community Relations and the California Native American Heritage Commission, July 1992; plus additional conferences.
- articles on Indian issues for Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Newsletter, Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Newsletter, Native American Heritage Commission Newsletter, News from Native California.
- worked with the Juaneño and Gabrielino of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties; the Serrano and Cahuilla of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties; the Chumash of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, the Luiseño of Riverside and San Diego Counties, the Northfork Mono and Choinumne Yokuts of Fresno County, the Kumeyaay of San Diego County, 1985-1997, and the Salinans of Monterey County, 1985-1997.
- worked with Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, the Moapa Reservation of Nevada, and other Native American groups in Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Colorado, working on the Mojave/Kern River EIR/EIS, Cultural Resources Technical Report, 1986.
- work closely with Native American representatives from southern California on all phases of archaeological research, including research design, and have negotiated several complex burial agreements.

Summary of Work Under CEQA

In addition to the above, served as Project Manager and/or Principal Investigator on over 90 projects since 1985, including inventory, evaluation, and mitigation phases for both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites as well as historic buildings. Wrote guide booklet for cultural resources under CEQA entitled, ***A Guide to Cultural Resource Management for Planners, Developers, Contractors, and Property Owners*** (with Carmen Weber), March 1993, revised 1999. Chambers Group, Irvine. Over 2,000 distributed statewide.

Selected Refereed Publications

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2006 | Steatite Sourcing and Steatite Production and Exchange in the Southern Sierra Foothills. To be resubmitted to the <i>Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology</i> (with R.O. Allen and M. Lockhart) (to be submitted) |
|------|--|

- 2005 Surprising Results at the Early Iron Site of Dekpassanware, Togo, West Africa. **Backdirt**. Spring/Summer. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA .
- 2003 Recent Early Iron Age Research in Bassar, Togo. **Nyame Akuma** 59:76-78.
- 2001 The Effect of the Slave Trade on the Bassar Ironworking Society, Togo In **West Africa During the Atlantic Slave Trade: Archaeological Perspectives**, edited by C. De Corse, pp. 59-80. Leicester University Press, London.
- 2000 Iron Metallurgy: Sociocultural Context. In **Ancient African Metallurgy: The Socio-Cultural Context**, edited by J.O. Vogel, pp. 147-198. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California
- 1999 **A Sourcebook on Cultural Resource Management, Archaeology, and Cultural Heritage Values for the Native American Communities of California**. Society for California Archaeology[author & compiler]
- 1998 **A MiniSourcebook on Cultural Resource Management, Archaeology, and Cultural Heritage Values for the Native American Communities of California**. Society for California Archaeology. [author and compiler]
- 1997a The Cultural Context of Ironworking. In **Encyclopedia of Precolonial Africa: Archaeology, History, Languages, Cultures, and Environments**, edited by J. Vogel, pp. 135-149. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- 1997b **Archaeological Investigations at Franciscan Plaza, San Juan Capistrano**, 2 vols. Chambers Group, Santa Ana, CA. Prepared for Redevelopment Agency City of San Juan Capistrano & Franciscan Plaza Investment Group. Reprinted by Coyote Press, Salinas.
- 1993 **A Guide to Cultural Resource Management for Planners, Developers, Contractors, and Property Owners**. Chambers Group, Irvine, California (with Carmen Weber).
- 1990 A History of Changing Paradigms, Goals, and Methods in the Archaeology of Francophone West Africa. In **The History of African Archaeology**, edited by P. Robertshaw, pp. 155-172. James Currey, London.

- 1988 Societal Repercussions of the Rise of Large-Scale Traditional Iron Production: a West African Example. *The African Archaeological Review* 6:91-113.
- 1986 Bassar: A Quantified, Chronologically Controlled, Regional Study of a Traditional Ironworking Centre. *Africa* 56(2):148-174.
- 1982 The Effects of Variable Site Occupation Span on the Results of Frequency Seriation. *American Antiquity* 47:291-315.
- 1980 Report on Archaeological Investigations Completed in 1979 on the Santa Fe National Forest by the Pajarito Archaeological Research Project, for the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

Conference Papers and Symposia

- delivered well over two dozen conference papers for various meetings of the AAA, SAA, SCA, ASA, SAfA, CMSA, and other societies, 1980-2006.
- Most recent papers given at SAfA in Calgary and SAA in Puerto Rico 2006
- organized/chaired symposia on CRM research, Communication Between Native Americans and Archaeologists, and Research at Vandenberg AFB, at various forums, including the SCA and SAA, 1992-1998.
- organized workshop on CRM law for Salinan Nation, Monterey County, 1996.

Professional Affiliations

Society for Professional Archaeologists (SOPA), 1987-1998
 Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1998-2006
 Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 1977-1985, 1988-2006
 American Anthropological Association (AAA), 1981-1994, 2006
 Society for California Archaeology (SCA), 1987-2006
 Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS), 1977-1980, 1988-2006
 Society for Conservation Archaeology (SfCA), 1988-1990
 California Mission Studies Association (CMSA), 1989-1990
 Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), 1990-1992
 Society for Africanist Archaeologists (SAfA), 1992, 2003-2006

Selected Honors and Awards

Governor's Heritage Award, 2004, for Native American Programs Committee, committee that I founded and led from 1992-1999.
 Palomar College Research Award, 2001
 Professorial Fulbright Scholar Award, African Regional Research Program, 2001-2002 – research in Togo West Africa, Jan-July 2002

Commendation Award from Society for California Archaeology for Work as
 Native American Programs Committee Chair, 1992-1999
 Ahmanson Research Grant, UCLA, 1999
 NISOD Teaching Excellence Award, 1998
 Palomar College Research Award, 1997
 Computer Equipment Grant for Palomar Archaeology Program, 1995
 Wenner-Gren Foundation Grant, Togo, West Africa, 1988-1989.
 Fulbright Grant - Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, 1982.
 Teaching Assistant, UCLA, Anthropology Department, 1979-1980.
 Research Assistant, UCLA, Pajarito Archaeological Research Project, 1978-80.

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural Resource Management/Section 106
- Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of Southern California
- Southern California Historic Archaeology
- Puebloan Cultures of the American Southwest
- Iron Age Cultures of SubSaharan Africa
- Ceramic Typology, Seriation, and Analysis
- Steatite Sourcing in California
- Settlement-Subsistence Patterns in Southern California
- Software: Windows XP; MS Office 2003: Word, Excel, Access, and Front Page web editor; e-mail and Internet
- GPS Trimble Pathfinder
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS), ArcView 3.2, Spatial and Image Analyst Extensions, ArcView IMS; ArcGIS 8.3.

References

CRM/Section 106/CEQA

Barbara Tejada, Stephen Hammond
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 Riverside County Trans. Dept.
 909-275-2016

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 TRS Consultants
 7867 Convoy Court, Ste 312
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 858-496-2525

Glenn Russell
 San Diego County Archaeologist
 858-694-2981
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Gail Wright
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Martin Rosen, Caltrans
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Los Angeles District
213-452-3849

Tom Taylor
Southern California Edison
818-302-9540

Ethen Thacher
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Laura Eisenberg
Transportation Corridor Agencies
949-513-3482, -3481

Cliff Hood
Rancho Las Flores, LLC
949-248-2300, x202

Stephen Bouscaren, Ph.D.
San Diego City College
619-271-9139; 230-2609

Experience with Native Americans

Larry Myers, Executive Secretary
Native American Heritage Commission
Sacramento 916-653-4082

Joyce Perry, David Belardes
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
714-493-4933

Katherine Saubel
NAHC 909-849-8304

Gregg Castro
Salinan Nation
408-218-4459

Academic

Dr. Merrick Posnansky, Prof. Emeritus
Professor of History and Archaeology, Emeritus
UCLA 818-986-1381

Dr. Joe Vogel, retired
Anth Dept., Univ. of Alabama
707-642-5972

APPENDIX B

PROOF OF RECORDS SEARCH

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH**

Company: Professional Archaeological Services

Company Representative: Phil deBarros, Ph.D.

Date of Request: 1/18/2007

Date Processed: 1/19/2007

Project Identification: 32-Acre Parcel in Fallbrook

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resource(s): SELF **Date:** 1/19/2007

Trinomial (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Archaeological Project Boundarie(s): SELF **Date:** 1/19/2007

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s): SELF **Date:** 1/19/2007

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Historic Address(es): SELF **Date:** 1/19/2007

A map and database of historic addresses (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

HOURS: 1

COPIES: 56

RUSH: No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION



**Professional
Archaeological
Services**

Philip de Barros, Ph.D.

13730 Via Cima Bella

San Diego, CA 92129

760-807-9489 (cell)

858-484-3478 (phone/FAX)

760-761-3516 (FAX)

February 25, 2007

Rob Wood or His Designee
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands Check for a 32-acre Parcel for Proposed Residential Development at 1030 De Luz Road in Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. The parcel is in the SW ¼ of Section 13 of Township 9 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian.

Dear Rob,

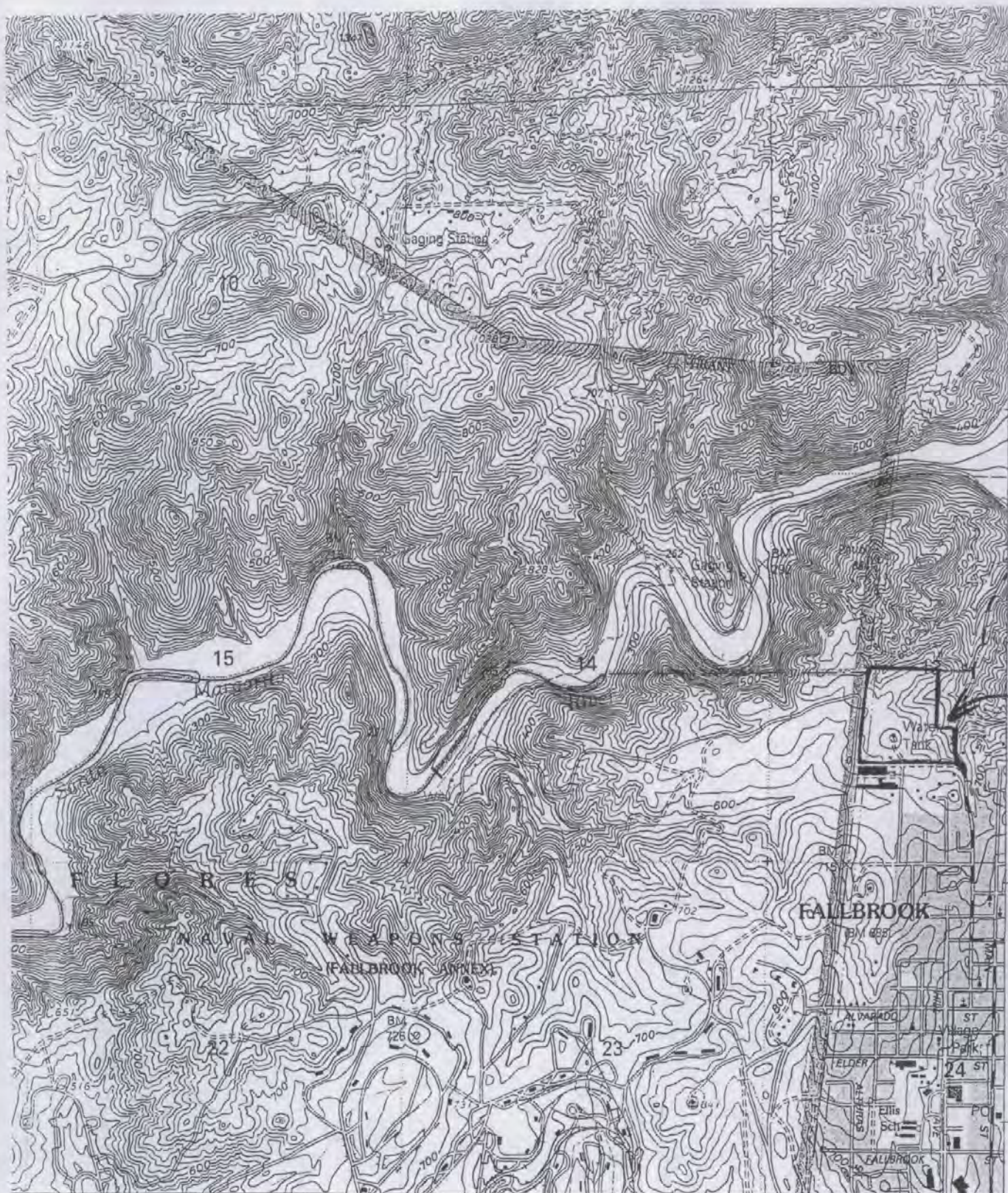
I am requesting a sacred lands check for the property referenced above. I have attached a portion of the 1997 7.5' USGS **Fallbrook** quad showing the location of the proposed project. I have also attached a vicinity map that shows the current streets involved.

Please fax the results of the search to Professional Archaeological Services at 760-761-3516. If you need to call me for any reason, please call at 760-807-9489.

Sincerely,

Philip de Barros, Ph.D.

**Doing the Job Right the First Time!
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project area

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QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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1	2	3
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6	7	8

- 1 Sitton Peak
- 2 Wildomar
- 3 Murrieta
- 4 Margarita Peak
- 5 Temecula
- 6 Las Pulgas Canyon
- 7 Morro Hill

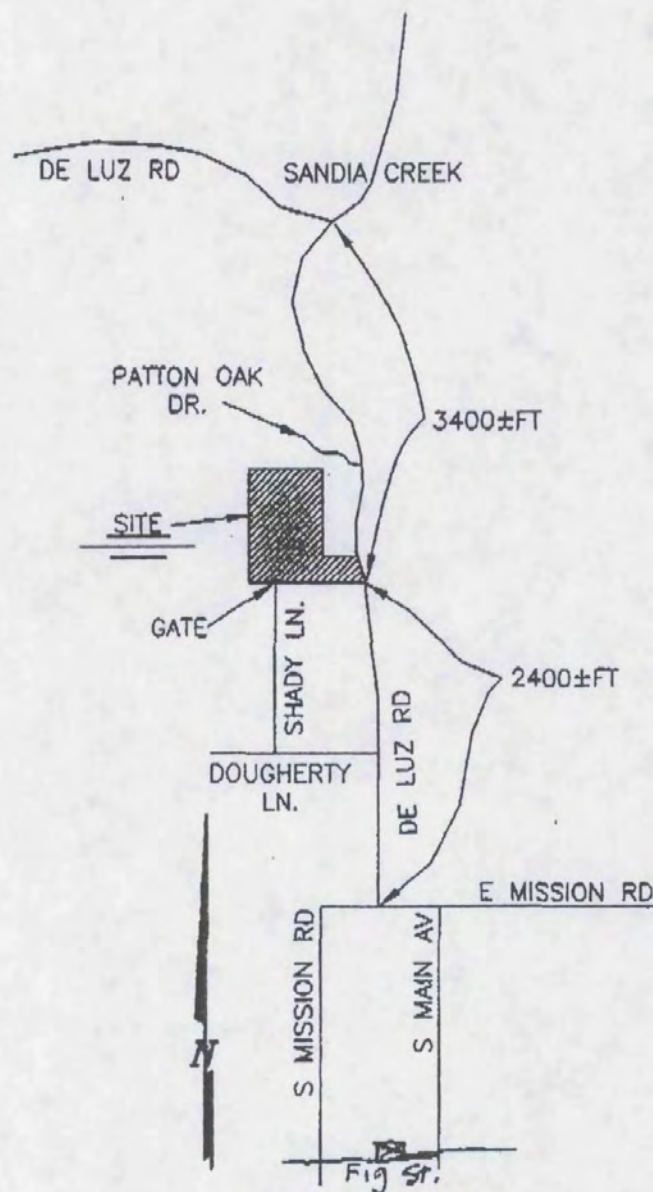
- Interstate 5
- U. S. 101
- State 79
- County 6
- National Forest, suitable for passenger cars 105
- National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles 61
- National Forest Trail 384

- Primary highway ———
- Secondary highway ———
- Light-duty road ———
- Composition: Unspecified... ———
- Paved ———
- Gravel ———
- Dirt ———
- Unimproved; 4 wheel drive ———
- Trail ———
- Gate; Barrier ———

INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON VIRGINIA-2000
HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

FALLBROOK, CA

PRIVATE ROAD EASEMENT NO SCALE



VICINITY MAP

THOMAS GUIDE P1027 F1

NO SCALE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



March 2, 2007

Mr. Phillip de Barros, Ph.D.

Professional Archaeological Services

13730 Via Cima Bella
San Diego, CA 92129

Sent by FAX to: 760-761-3516

Number of pages: 2

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Study/Sacred Lands File Search for Proposed 32-acres Residential Development; Fallbrook Area; San Diego County, California

Dear Dr. de Barros:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts

San Diego County

March 2, 2007

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
 Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
 P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
 Temecula , CA 92593
 (951) 308-9295
 (951) 676-2768
 (951) 695-1778 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
 Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
 1889 Sunset Dr. Luiseno
 Vista , CA 92081

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
 Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee
 P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
 Valley Center , CA 92082
 council@rincontribe.org
 (760) 749-1051
 (760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
 Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
 P.O. Box 1 Luiseno
 Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
 (760) 742-4468
 (760) 586-4858 (cell)

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
 Russell Romo, Chairman
 12064 Old Pomerado Road Luiseno
 Poway , CA 92064
 (858) 748-1586

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
 Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
 35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno
 Pala , CA 92059
 cupa@palatribe.com
 (760) 742-1590

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
 Vernon Wright, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
 Valley Center , CA 92082
 council@rincontribe.org
 (760) 749-1051
 (760) 749-8901 Fax

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
 ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director
 22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley , CA 92061
 lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
 (760) 742-3790
 (760) 742-1704 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 32-acre Residential Development in Fallbrook; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File was requested.